

## Commercial.

## THIS DAY.

We have to report this morning the most important share transactions that have taken place on the Stock Exchange for some considerable time past. For several days Banks have occupied a very unsatisfactory position, the market rate fluctuating in most peculiar fashion without any apparent cause. Immediately business opened this morning it became evident that something was amiss, inquiries for a quotation for Bank scripion all hands becoming general. The quotation quickly fell from 206 to 202 per cent. premium, and at the latter rate a very large cash business was put through, considerably over two thousand shares, changing hands. And but for the wretched state of the weather, which renders the streets almost impassable and prevents the sharebrokers from going their rounds, it is likely that the transactions would have been very much larger. When our report left it was rather difficult to define the actual position of Banks, but no doubt we shall be able to give some accurate information later on in the day. No other stock has been brought on the table.

4 o'clock p.m.

Since noon Banks have been dealt in at 204 premium for the end of the month, and there are still sellers at that rate; shares are also on offer at 207 for the end of September, with buyers at 205. China Fires have been put through at \$380 per share, sellers pulling the market when our report left. China Sugars have changed hands at 209 per share for cash, and 212 for August 31st. Nothing in other stocks requires special mention.

## SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue—162 per cent. premium.  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue—160 per cent. premium.  
United Assurance Society of Canton—\$650 per share, buyers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$2700 per share, buyers.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,600 per share, buyers.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$120 per share.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1075 per share, ex div. buyers.  
Chinese Insurance Company—\$230 per share, ex div. sellers.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$350 per share, sellers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$380 per share, sales and sellers.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—61 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$48 per share, premium, ex div. buyers.  
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—120 per share.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$175 per share, buyers.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—15 per cent. div. sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$209 per share, sales.  
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent. premium.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$80 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$161 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—11 per cent. prem. ex int.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 3/7  
Bank Bills, on demand 3/7  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/7  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8  
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/8  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8 @ 3/8  
ON PARIS—Bank, on demand 4/5  
Bank Bills, on demand 4/5  
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight 4/5  
ON BOMBAY—Bank, T. T. 22 1/2  
ON CALCUTTA—Bank, T. T. 22 1/2  
ON DEMAND—22 1/2  
ON SHANGHAI—Bank, sight 7 1/2  
Private, 30 days' sight 7 1/2

## OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

New Malwa.....per picul, \$530  
(Allowance, Tels 24.)  
Old Malwa.....per picul, \$570  
(Allowance, Tels 12.)  
New Patna (without choice) per chest, \$587 1/2  
New Patna (first choice) per chest, \$595  
New Patna (second choice) per chest, \$585  
New Patna (bottom) per chest, \$597 1/2  
Old Patna (without choice) per chest, \$560  
Old Patna (bottom) per chest, \$565  
BENARES (without choice) per chest, \$555  
BENARES (bottom) per chest, \$556 1/2  
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul.....  
Old Persian (best quality) per picul.....  
Old Persian (second quality) per picul.....

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER &amp; Co.'s Register).

Barometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—A.M.	Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb)	Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb)
29.68	80.5	75.0	81.0	79.0
29.69	81.0	75.5	81.5	79.5
29.70	81.5	76.0	82.0	80.0
29.71	82.0	76.5	82.5	80.5
29.72	82.5	77.0	83.0	81.0
29.73	83.0	77.5	83.5	81.5
29.74	83.5	78.0	84.0	82.0
29.75	84.0	78.5	84.5	82.5
29.76	84.5	79.0	85.0	83.0
29.77	85.0	79.5	85.5	83.5
29.78	85.5	80.0	86.0	84.0
29.79	86.0	80.5	86.5	84.5
29.80	86.5	81.0	87.0	85.0

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

LIVINGSTONE, German bark, 531, H. Steffens, and August, Whampoa 1st August, Ballast—Siemens & Co.  
DEUCALION, British steamer, 1,639, T. Purdy, 3rd August, Fochow 28th July, and Fochow 1st August, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
ASOV, British steamer, 814, D. Hermann, 3rd August, Canton 2nd August, General—Siemens & Co.  
THALES, British steamer, 820, T. G. Pocock, 3rd August, Swatow 2nd August, General—D. Lapraik & Co.

## CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Hermann, German bark, for Yap.  
Cheong Hock Kian, British str., for Swatow.  
McLaren, American ship, for San Francisco.  
Printemps, French bark, for Whampoa.

## DEPARTURES.

August 2, Don Juan, Spanish str., for Manila.  
August 2, Yangtze, British str., for Shanghai.  
August 2, Peking, British steamer, for Canton.  
August 3, Lido, British steamer, for Saigon.  
August 3, Occident, German bark, for Tientsin.  
August 3, Ravenna, British str., for Shanghai.

## PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per Deucalion, str., from Shanghai, &c.—16 Chinese.  
Per Thales, str., from Swatow.—Baron Von Seckendorf, General Fang, and Mr. Fua Soon Loong, and 141 Chinese.

## REPORTS.

The British steamship Deucalion reports left Shanghai on the 28th ultimo, and Fochow on the 1st instant. Had N. Easterly winds from Shanghai to Lamook; thence to port had light Southerly winds and heavy rain.

The British steamship Thales reports left Swatow at 3.45 p.m. on the 2nd instant. Had overcast and cloudy weather and variable winds. At midnight had S.E. wind and squally weather. This morning at 6 a.m. had S.W. wind and squally weather to port. In Swatow the steamships Whampoa and Ponang.

## NAGASAKI—SHIPPING.

July—  
13, Minerva, German bark, from Yokohama.  
15, Tokai Maru, Japan, str., from Black Rock.  
15, Louise, French schooner, from Amoy.  
15, Nagoya Maru, Japan, str., from Kobe.  
15, Lusitania, German str., from Shanghai.  
18, C. T. Hook, British str., from Yokohama.  
18, Awajishima Maru, Japan, str., from H'kong.  
20, Tokio Maru, Japan, str., from Shanghai.  
20, Galveston, German bark, from Yokohama.  
20, Wild Wood, American bark, from New York.  
20, Centaur, German bark, from Yokohama.

July—  
14, Triumph, German str., for Vladivostok.  
14, Hieronymus, German bark, for Cheloo.  
14, Tyne, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
14, Vespanian, British steamer, for Europe.  
14, S. N. de la Lanza, str., for Vladivostok.  
14, Valencia, British bark, for Cheloo.  
14, Kanagawa Maru, Japan, bark, for Yama.  
15, Scotia, British steamer, for Vladivostok.  
15, Hugo & Otto, Nor. bark, for Shanghai.  
16, Hindoo, German bark, for Yokohama.  
17, Lusitania, German steamer, for Shanghai.  
17, Minerva, German bark, for Yokohama.  
20, Kozaki Maru, Japan, ship, for Black Rock.  
20, Tokai Maru, Japan, str., for Black Rock.  
20, Tokio Maru, Japan, steamer, for Kobe.  
20, C. T. Hook, British str., for Hongkong.

## Post Office.

## A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Nagasaki, Higo, and Yokohama.—Per Kaishu, to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
For Swatow, Amoy, & Fochow.—Per Namon, to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
For Amoy and Shanghai.—Per Jason, to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 11.30 P.M.  
For Kudat and Sandakan.—Per Thales, to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
For Fochow, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, &c., &c.—Per Venice, to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 4.30 P.M.  
For Swatow, Amoy, & Fochow.—Per Kwangtung, on Monday, the 6th instant, at 9 A.M.  
For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, &c., &c.—Per Feilung, on Tuesday, the 7th instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
For Straits and Bombay.—Per Geelong, on Thursday, the 9th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the Hongkong Directory and Hong List for the Far East for 1883, which supercedes all previous editions.

## HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.

THE FRENCH MAIL.—DAY BEFORE DEPARTURE 5 P.M. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.

## DAY OF DEPARTURE.

7 A.M. Post office opens.  
10 A.M. Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.  
11 A.M. Mail closes, except for Late Letters.  
11.10 A.M. Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until.  
11.30 A.M. when the Post Office closes entirely.  
11.40 A.M. Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

## THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the British Contract Packet.—  
DAY OF DEPARTURE.  
2.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.  
3.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.  
3.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee of 10 cents until.

3.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.  
3.40 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with late fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

## LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SAILING SHIP.

When it is desired to forward letters to the United States by a sailing ship which is not notified as carrying a mail, it is only necessary to post the letters in the ordinary way, marked with the name of the ship, and prepaid 10 cents per half ounce as usual. The Post Office then undertakes the duty of obtaining notice of departure and despatching the correspondence. It is requested that the letters be posted if possible at least one day before the date fixed for sailing.

## TEA MUSTERS.

Persons who send Musters of Tea through the Post in Tins are requested to have them made flat or square instead of round, as it is impossible to pack round tins securely in the mail bags. It is believed that the tea will travel more safely in flat tins, which are not so liable as round ones to be bulged in. 4 by 3 by 12 inches is suggested as a good size. The tins should not have sharp corners.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

## STEAMERS.

ARABIC, British steamer, 2787, W. G. Pearn, July 28th, San Francisco 28th July, and Yokohama 21st July, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.  
BALANGAS, Spanish steamer, 116, John Ovieto, 4th July, Manila 1st July, General.—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.

CANTON, British steamer, 1,095, J. C. Jaques, 26th July, San Francisco 27th June, General.—Russell & Co.  
CHINKIANO, British steamer, 799, S. M. Orr, 29th July, Yokohama 19th July, and Nagasaki 24th, Coals.—Siemens & Co.

CHURRUCU, Spanish steamer, 403, G. de Hor-machea, 23rd July, Manila 20th July, General and Treasure (\$113,000).—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.  
CRUSADER, British steamer, 647, Rowin, 28th July, Saigon 23rd July, General.—Arnfield, Karberg & Co.

EMUV, Spanish steamer, 410, Rementeria, 30th June, Manila 27th June, General.—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.  
Fame, British steamer, 117 (Stopan)—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.  
FEILUNG, British steamer, 752, W. N. Allison, 30th July, Amoy 28th July, Ballast.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

FERONIA, German steamer, 1,115, F. Nagel, 2nd August, Kobe 27th July, General.—Siemens & Co.  
GEELONG, British steamer, 1,139, Case, 1st August, Bombay 14th July, and Singapore, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
INGO, German steamer, 672, Jesselsen, 10th July, Singapore 3rd July, General.—Wieler & Co.

JASON, British steamer, 1,400, Milligan, 1st August, Liverpool 19th June, and Singapore 26th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
KASHGAR, British steamer, 1,515, W. J. Webber, 31st July, Yokohama 21st July, Kobe 24th, and Nagasaki 26th, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

KONG BENG, British steamer, 862, R. Young, 30th July, Bangkok 22nd July, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
KWANTUNG, British steamer, 680, M. Young, 30th July, Fochow 26th July, Amoy 27th, and Swatow 28th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.—Kowloon Dock.

LYUNG, Annamite steamer, 150, Chun, 19th June, Touron 15th June, General.—Chinese.  
SALTEE, French steamer, 323, V. Gordon, 28th July, Haiphong 24th July, General.—Shing Loong.  
SEA GULL, American steamer, 48, Hayden, Nov. 24th, China Traders' Insurance Co.

SIN TANAN, German str., 47, H. Vieteen, 30th July, H'wan 24th July, Ballast.—Captain.  
SUEZ, British steamer, 1,397, Geo. Ainslie, 20th July, Honolulu 18th June, and Flou and General.—Russell & Co.

TAKACHIO MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,407, Nye, 1st August, Nagasaki 27th July, General.—Mitsui Bishi M. S. S. Co.  
VENICE, British steamer, 1,270, Drake, 25th July, Sydney 27th June, Brisbane 29th, Townsville 3rd July, Cooktown 4th, Thursday Island 8th, and Port Darwin 13th, Coal, &c.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.—Aberdeen Dock.

## SAILING VESSELS.

ADOLPH OBRIG, American ship, 1,448, Staples, 29th May, Cardiff 14th January, Coal.—Russell & Co.  
A. T. STALKNECHT, German bark, 540, P. Petersen, 1st August, Genotale 17th July, Rattien & Co.

BOTHWELL CASTLE, British bark, 592, Romney, 31st July, Cheloo, General.—Chinese.  
CHANDERNAGOR, German bark, 683, Sachse, 10th June, Touron 14th June, Coals.—F. Blackhead & Co.  
CHANNEL QUEEN, British bark, 609, Le Lacheur, 18th May, Cheloo 22nd April, General.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

CHOCORUA, American ship, 1,163, Locke, 30th June, Higo 3rd May, Ballast.—Master—Aberdeen Dock.  
DORETTA, Siamese brig, 300, M. Martin, 27th July, Bangkok 10th July, Teak Logs.—Order.  
ELWELL, American ship, 1,461, Barston, 30th June, Cardiff 15th March, Coals.—Order.

ELEN, British bark, 499, C. Hodge, 15th July, Singapore 7th July, Timber.—Geo. Aik Hong.  
FRIEDRICH, German bark, 676, J. P. Uldenup, 30th June, Cardiff 27th February, Coals.—Wieler & Co.  
GOODELL, American bark, 843, Wm. R. Hogan, 18th July, New York 30th Jan., Kerosine Oil.—Russell & Co.

GRANDEE, American ship, 1,354, Jacobs, 15th July, Newcastle, N.S.W., 26th May, Coal.—Order.  
G. C. TRUFANT, British ship, 1,529, Thomas, 14th June, Cardiff 5th February, Coal.—Russell & Co.  
HERMANN, German bark, 444, M. Traulsen, 17th July, Bangkok 6th July, General.—Wieler & Co.

INCA, German bark, 730, J. G. Gefken, 24th July, Cheloo 30th June, Beans and Vermicelli.—Pustau & Co.  
JOE RAUERS, German bark, 889, H. Schroder, 3rd July, Cardiff 1st March, Coals.—Melchers & Co.

LOONG WHA, British 3-m. schooner, 374, G. Graham, 29th July, Singapore 14th July, Timber.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.  
LOUISA, German 3-m. sch., 245, Schlerloch, 2nd Jan., Whampoa 31st Dec., General.—Captain.

LUCKY, Siamese bark, 424, E. G. Sequiera, 29th July, Siam 14th July, Timber.—Chinese.  
McLAURAN, American ship, 1,330, J. H. Little, 17th May, Newcastle, N.S.W., 21st March, Coal.—Russell & Co.

ORIENT, German bark, 451, W. G. Rodet, 25th July, Newchwang 23rd July, Beans.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.  
PRINTemps, French bark, 357, F. Gaillard, 15th July, Iloilo 6th July, General.—Carlowitz & Co.

RAMIER, French brig, 280, Savary, 28th June, Iloilo 10th June, General.—Carlowitz & Co.  
SPARTAN, American schooner, 85, Ch. Vincent, 25th July, from Chungchow.—W. H. Ray.

TEKLI, British bark, 390, Buckholdt, 12th July, from Quinhon, Salk.—Chinese.  
TWILIGHT, American ship, 1,265, W. C. Warland, 8th June, Newcastle, N.S.W., 14th April, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

UNDINE, German bark, 263, F. Kruse, 1st July, Cardiff 8th February, Coals.—Melchers & Co.  
WILLIAM HALES, American bark, 834, Geo. F. Elliot, 1st July, Newcastle, N.S.W., 9th May, Coal.—Captain.

WILLIAM MANSON, British bark, 366, H. Kindred, 15th July, Newchwang 8th June, Beans and Peas.—Chong Woo.  
WILKINSON, American bark, 85, Henderson, 16th July, General Island 1st June, General.—Blackhead & Co.

## CANTON.

FOOKSANG, British steamer, 990, Hogg, 1st August, Shanghai 28th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
FU-YEW, Chinese steamer, 920, Croad, 31st July, Shanghai 27th July, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

IPHIGENIA, German steamer, 1,059, F. Ahrens, 29th July, Newchwang and Cheloo 21st July, Peas.—Siemens & Co.  
KUNG-PAI, Chinese str., 602, Geo. Buchanan, 31st July, Newchwang 23rd July, and Cheloo 24th, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

PEKING, British steamer, 954, C. Heusermann, 1st August, Shanghai 29th July, General.—Siemens & Co.

## WHAMPOA.

H. BREMER, German 3-m. sch., 343, Whanes, 24th July, Newchwang, Beans.—Captain.

## RIVER STEAMERS.

Hankow, British steamer, 2,335, Ogston.—Butterfield & Swire.  
Ho-nam, British steamer, 1,377, T. Benning, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.  
Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Kiu-kiang, British steamer, 617, G. B. Lefavor, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.  
Kiung-chow, British steamer, 159, Goggin, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.  
Powan, British steamer, 1,890, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Spark, British steamer, 140, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.  
White Cloud, British steamer, 527, A. Benning, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Yot-sai, British steamer, 180, Hoyland, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

## AMOI.

In Port on 26th July, 1883.  
Albatros, German schooner, 215 (Brunsa)—Pasdag & Co.  
Benedict, German schooner, 240 (Darum)—H. A. Petersen & Co.

Caroline, German schooner, 273 (Michelsen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.  
Gilead, Norwegian bark, 434 (Holter)—Pasdag & Co.  
Helene, German bark, 250 (Kossov)—Boyd & Co.

Ino, German bark, 344 (Bohsen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.  
Kate, British schooner, 191 (Oate)—Pasdag & Co.  
Meridian, Siamese bark, 290 (Krusse)—Pasdag & Co.

Manhem, Swedish schooner, 463 (Ganson)—H. A. Petersen & Co.  
Peter, German schooner, 307 (Moller)—H. A. Petersen & Co.  
Siberian, German bark, 367 (Johanson)—H. A. Petersen & Co.

Willie, British schooner, 275 (Olin)—Boyd & Co.

## FOOCHOW.

In Port on 22nd July, 1883.  
Guiding Star, British bark, 311 (Schmitzer)—Chinese.  
Minna, British bark, 437 (Lass)—Chinese.

## SHANGHAI.

In Port on 24th July, 1883.  
Antwerp, British ship, 1,030 (Smith)—Turnbull, Howie & Co.  
Batavia, British bark, 356 (Oberg)—Nils Moller.

Brenda, British brig, 291 (Kleff)—Mackenzie & Co.  
Chingath, Chinese bark, 472 (Taylor)—C. M. S. N. Co.  
Dartmouth, British bark, 915 (Flinton)—Melchers & Co.

Elliott, British brig, 285 (Neill)—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
Fleet Wing, British bark, 786 (Yarnall)—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
Fochow, Siamese brig, 300 (Petersen)—Master.

Hedvig, British bark, 375 (Norquay)—Nils Moller.  
H. D. Dudley, American bark, 1,080 (Dudley)—Frasz & Co.

Hugo & Otto, Norwegian bark, 370 (Koed)—Lewis and Hopkins.  
Ice King, American ship, 1,158 (Bartlett)—Mackenzie & Co.

John Potts, British bark, 303 (Cargill)—Morris & Co.  
Kolga, German bark, 540 (Loing Bang)—Russell & Co.  
Obed Baxter, American bark, 877 (Baxter)—Turnbull, Howie & Co.

Paul Jones, American ship, 1,205 (Gerish)—C. & J. Trading Co.  
Queen of India, British bark, 389 (Inokay)—W. Hewett & Co.

Sea Swallow, British bark, 332 (Way)—G. & Burchard.  
Solnor, British bark, 241 (Schroder)—Nils Moller.  
Syren, American ship, 822 (Crocker)—C. & J. Trading Co.

## NAGASAKI.

In Port on 24th July, 1883.  
Awajishima Maru, Japanese bark, 630 (Crighton)—M. B. S. S. Co.  
Centaur, German bark, (Offersen)—Holme, Ringer & Co.

Galveston, German bark, (Stunkel)—Holme, Ringer & Co.  
Kozaki Maru, Japanese ship, 400 (Christensen)—M. B. S. S. Co.  
Louise, French schooner, 300 (Lemoine)—Holme, Ringer & Co.

Louise, American schooner, 280 (Lawrence)—Holme, Ringer & Co.  
M. Selchar, Danish bark, 447 (Gernstenberg)—Order.  
Wild Wood, American bark, 1,008 (Sawyer)—C. & J. Trading Co.

## YOKOHAMA.

In Port on 21st July, 1883.  
Alma, American schooner, 52 (Tibbey)—J. D. Carroll & Co.  
Annie H. Smith, American ship, 1,452 (Brown)—C. & J. Trading Co.

Black D. & J. Trading Co.  
Bohm, E. von Beaulieu, German bark, 336 (Getting)—Grosser & Co.  
Evangeline, British bark, 345 (Bell)—Chinese.

Ferdinand, German bark, 416 (Westergard)—H. McArthur.  
Otego, British schooner, 60 (Ewart)—Captain.  
Pearl, American bark, 536 (Howe)—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

R. R. Thomas, American ship, 1,332 (Nichols)—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
Sooloo, British bark, 473 (Baltio)—M. R. S. S. Co.  
St. David, American ship, 1,535 (Frost)—J. D. Carroll & Co.

Valparaiso, German bark, 490 (Meyer)—H. Macarthur.

## For Sale.

## FOR SALE.

THE OWNER being about to retire from business is open to negotiate for the Sale of the GOOD-WILL, FITTINGS, and FURNITURE Complete of the Old Established and well-known establishment known as the "NATIONAL HOTEL" situated at Nos. 222 and 224, Queen's Road Central. The House contains TWO BILLIARD TABLES (one English and one American) which are in first-class condition. For further Particulars apply to

JOHN OLSON, National Hotel, Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [467]

</



SOME turtles' eggs are said to have been picked up out of two feet of limestone rock in a cutting at Millang, South Australia. Two of them when opened contained young turtles, fully formed and hatched. It is known that the stone has been in the same position for forty years.

"THE happiness of man arises more from his inward than his outward condition," says a philosopher. "This is very true. It matters not whether the coat is shabby or not so long as the dinner is good. Ah, but how a good coat helps a man to get trusted for his dinner even in philanthropic Hongkong."

At a meeting of Conservatives, held at Dumfries on June 27th, it was stated that Lord Eskdale, eldest son of the Earl of Dalkeith, and who came of age last year, will be the Conservative candidate for the county at the next election. The shire is now represented by Mr. Robert Jardine in the Liberal interest.

### THE GOVERNOR AND THE TUNG-WA HOSPITAL DEPUTATION.

We have been favored by the Registrar General with the following copy of a letter, dealing with certain subjects brought under the notice of the Governor by a deputation of Chinese gentlemen from the Tung-Wa Hospital, who waited on His Excellency at Government House on July 23rd:—

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S Office,  
Hongkong, July 31st, 1883.

To  
LI TAK CHEUNG, Esq.,  
HO AMEI, Esq., and  
Other Members of the Deputation.

GENTLEMEN.—I am directed by the Governor to inform you that he has now given his full and careful attention to the representations which were laid before His Excellency by the Committee of the Tung-Wa Hospital and by the other Chinese gentlemen who formed the Deputation to him on the 23rd inst. and that he has now decided that the representations will be taken in the order in which they were submitted by you to His Excellency.

TUNG WA HOSPITAL FUNDS.

His Excellency will be happy to meet, as far as possible, the wishes of the Committee in the matter, but, in the meantime, he would be glad to be informed what portion of the funds now on deposit you would propose to invest in the manner stated. It will be understood, of course, that the same conditions will be attached to the permission as were attached to that given in 1876, namely, that the maintenance of the buildings be defrayed out of the rents which will be paid periodically into the Colonial Treasury, and that the title deed be made out in the name of the Colonial Secretary and of the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Hospital.

GAMBLING.

The Police have had orders to act in the suppression of public gambling, with as great energy as the law will permit and, if the existing law is not sufficient, the Government will propose a new ordinance on this subject. Meanwhile, I am directed to remind you that Chinese owners of houses should remember that they can help greatly the efforts of the Government by not permitting their houses to be used for gambling or other immoral purposes.

MARRIED WOMEN DESERTING THEIR HUSBANDS.

The Government of Hongkong has much difficulty in dealing with questions of this nature, in consequence of the importance attached by English people to the rights and privileges of personal liberty; and, although this personal liberty may, in some cases, such as the present, seem to entail undesirable consequences, yet His Excellency is sure that you who have so many proofs of the advantage which it confers on all residents in this colony, will not desire that it should be unnecessarily curtailed. It should be further remarked that the Colonial Government of Hongkong has no power to enact laws repugnant to the laws of England; and that all persons who choose to take up their residence on English territory, while they are entitled to the protection of the English laws, are bound to obey those laws.

His Excellency is of opinion that under all the circumstances of the case, persuasion is the only weapon that can legally be employed. The Registrar General has instructions to give every assistance in his power towards inducing runaway Chinese wives to return to their husbands in China. Recently, he has had two such cases to deal with; and the circumstances connected with them will show the difficulties with which they are surrounded.

In one case, a young woman left her husband in Yau-Mai-Lo. On complaint being made by the husband, the woman, her mother, and the "go-between" were sent for to the Registrar General's Office. Every effort was made to induce the woman to return but she remained obstinate. The services of the *Po Lung Hok* were then asked for, and promptly complied. After some time, the woman seemed to consent to return, but on coming before the Registrar General again, she solemnly asserted that, if ordered to go back to her husband, she would commit suicide. There was no help for it but to allow her to go away with her mother.

In the other case, the woman had by false representations obtained admission to a registered brothel. When confronted with her mother, her husband, and her uncle, she stoutly denied having ever seen them. In this case, also, the *Po Lung Hok* were good enough to render assistance but all efforts were fruitless. Finally, the woman's name was removed from the register, and she was informed that on no account would it be restored. She left next morning for Canton, but stated that nothing would induce her to return to her relatives. She too, threatened to commit suicide if ordered to go back to her husband.

It may be said, generally, that the patriarchal system of China, by which almost absolute power is given to Fathers and Husbands, is not recognized by English law. The Executive Government cannot arrest fugitive wives as such, and all questions of divorce and restoration of conjugal rights must be settled by the Courts of law.

HAWKERS' STALLS.

The Committee need be under no apprehension that any unnecessary action will be taken against this industrious class of people. In all well regulated cities, certain rules are necessary for securing order and cleanliness; and nothing further is contemplated in Hongkong. In carrying out the regulations, the Police have strict orders to exercise forbearance as far as the law permits. His Excellency on the 21st May last, on learning that Mr. Chadwick's recommendations had not been carried out in all cases with the necessary discretion and forbearance issued a minute in a *Gazette Extraordinary* directing that due caution should be exercised in this respect, and recording his opinion that, by tact and management, it would not be difficult, in most instances, to gain the support of the Chinese Community in carrying out measures essential for the health and welfare of all races and classes of the population of the Colony.

### LAWYERS AND RENTS.

On this matter, I am directed to observe that there must be some misapprehension on the part of the Committee. The Registrar of the Supreme Court, who has been applied to for information, states that there need not be, and never is, any delay in the issue of the warrants referred to. So careful is he in this respect that he has given the Bailiffs orders to put a man in possession at once, if an application reaches them after 6 p.m.

### LAW OF BANKRUPTCY.

His Excellency fully appreciates the necessity of a change in the existing law of Bankruptcy, and recognises the justice of the views of the Chinese Community on this subject.

The Attorney General is now preparing a new Ordinance on Bankruptcy which will soon be laid before the Legislative Council.

In conclusion, I am directed to assure you, gentlemen, that Governor Sir George Bowen will always be glad to receive full and candid expressions of opinion respecting public affairs from the Chinese Community of Hong Kong. His Excellency will ever be desirous to carry out, as far as possible, the reasonable and well considered wishes of the Chinese who form so large and important an element in the population of this Colony.

I have the honour to be,  
Gentlemen,  
Your most obedient Servant,  
(Signed)  
W. H. MARSH,  
Colonial Secretary.

P.S.—This reply of His Excellency the Governor will be transmitted to you by the Registrar General, who will give any further explanations which may be desired on the subjects of which it treats.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

To the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEAR SIR.—As the representative of a large Insurance Co. here, I beg to bring the following circumstances before your notice.

To-day, the following express was circulated:—  
FOR GENERAL INFORMATION.  
To whom it may concern the following telegram is published.

*Glengyle* total loss. Channel called *Ville de France* (Transatlantic Steamer) recommended replace shipments promptly. (The rest is private).

C. & Co.  
Agents CAUARD & Co.

Having something at stake of course I immediately took steps in the interests of those concerned.

Soon after this express was issued, another one came out that "The *Glengyle* had arrived in London," and thus the telegrams and letters which were being got ready to scatter the news over the civilized world were rendered useless.

Now, Sir, having sent you a copy of the express, will you believe that any sane man could read it as a hoax?

There are of course some people who now say that they saw through it at once, but I am not the only one who sympathized with the captain and crew, in fact, until I got written advice I cannot believe the sales which are said to have been made. People say that *Kaisows* have been sold up to 1/10 when I know they are only worth 1/1.

If it should turn out that I have been the victim of a "sell," I shall never believe there is any truth in Foochow. I am so particular as to this virtue, that in my indignation at a suspicion of the truth, I would put my foot down upon the bold bad man that has upset my nerves, temper and *amour propre*, for I am, I am, I am, a very proper man.

Yours indignantly, "SOLD."

Foochow, 28th July, 1883.

### STANLEY ON THE CONGO.

When Stanley explored the Congo for more than twelve hundred miles, making his way where no white man had been, or none who had ever made any intelligible record, it was evident, observes the *San Francisco Bulletin*, that he had practically found a new pathway for commerce. The Upper Congo leads into the heart of equatorial Africa. The whole extent of that mighty river could not be navigated by a single craft on account of cataracts. Large ships had for a hundred years or more sailed into the mouth of the Congo and sailed up that river for more than a hundred miles. But above the first cataract little was known about that river. Stanley started from the eastern side of the African Continent, at a point nearly opposite Zanzibar, and in less than twelve months came out on the western side near the mouth of Congo. His discoveries were of great interest to geographers. His map of the Upper Congo changed the course of that river for a long distance more than two degrees. He found a rich and populous country. Where a dense population can be sustained there are great resources.

The next voyage which Stanley made to the Congo was entirely in the interest of commerce. Following the affluents of the mighty river, the merchant could reach more than thirty million people. These were eager for trade. They had gold, ivory, indigo, coffee and other products to exchange for manufactured goods. The *Pall Mall Gazette* makes the following statement of the later development of trade on the Congo:

The imports of English manufacturers are said to amount to £600,000 per annum. Two British Steam companies call regularly at the mouth of the river, and the gross exports and imports are stated to amount to £2,000,000 per annum. The Portuguese claim to have twenty-five or twenty-six of the forty-nine European factories established on the Congo, and nine tenths of the foreign population is of Portuguese origin. But English traders deny that there is a single Portuguese merchant on the Congo, and say, with the exception of a few unimportant factories on the coast north of Ambriz, Portugal has no commercial interest in the territory. Some idea of the depth of the Congo may be gained from the fact that vessels of 5,000 tons burden can anchor in the stream off Vivi, 120 miles from the sea. Above Vivi the cataracts form the first serious obstacle to communication with the interior. Mr. Stanley has made a road 100 miles long past the cataracts, across which he has transported two steamers, the *Belgique* and the *Esperance*, trade between Vivi and the mouth of the river, the *Royal* plying between Manganya and Isangila, while the *En Avant* was launched in Stanley Pool on December 3rd 1881. From Stanley Pool the *En Avant* can steam for 800 miles into the very heart of Africa. Mr. Stanley, who left this Upper Congo at the head of 300 well armed negroes from Zanzibar. The Baptist Missionary Society has eleven missionaries, four stations, and one steamer on the river. In August, 1877, Mr. Stanley concluded his long march of 6,000 miles from the east to the western coast of Africa, and arrived at the mouth of the Congo with the discovery, made at a cost of three white men and more than 250 natives of his escort, that the river Congo, or, as he called it, the Livingstone, was the most magnificent waterway in Africa, draining a watershed of 800,000 square miles, and opening a highway for European commerce to the whole of the Equatorial region of an almost unknown continent.

### MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon at half-past two o'clock. There were present:—H.E. the Governor, Sir George Bowen, G.C.M.G., Sir George Philippo (Chief Justice), Mr. W. H. Marsh, C.M.G., (Colonial Secretary), Mr. E. L. O'Malley (Attorney General), Mr. A. Lister (Colonial Treasurer), Dr. F. Stewart, L.D., (Registrar General), Mr. J. M. Price (Surveyor General), and Mr. F. Bulkeley Johnson (unofficial member).

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Clerk of Councils and duly confirmed.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of a bill entitled "The French Mail Steamers Ordinance Continuation Ordinance, 1883," which was seconded by the Colonial Secretary, and carried unanimously.

The Council then considered the Bill in committee, and it was ultimately passed.

His Excellency then adjourned the Council sine die.

### DYSENTERY.

Gastric fever is not the only effect of using water of an unwholesome character. In certain systems instead of the evil elements lodging and giving rise to fever symptoms they destroy the tension of the intestinal vessels, and cause the flow of their contents in a way that by and by issues in the flow of blood itself from the bowels. This flow is, however, caused by other means than such as are found in bad water. Long exposure to wet and cold, as well as protracted fatigue and defective food, may threaten the lives of those who suffer from this disease. Soldiers and others are carried off by this terrible disease on their marches sometimes in great numbers. So many who are not exposed to the hardships which armies have to endure. Perhaps nothing can be mentioned which is of greater importance than the cure of this malady, and nothing is more simple than that which cures it, if taken in its early stages. It shows itself at first as a merely unusual flux from the bowels. At this stage it is as easy as possible to put all right in a few minutes.

And here we must mention an instrument which ought assuredly to be in every house, using water of an unwholesome character. In certain systems instead of the evil elements lodging and giving rise to fever symptoms they destroy the tension of the intestinal vessels, and cause the flow of their contents in a way that by and by issues in the flow of blood itself from the bowels. This flow is, however, caused by other means than such as are found in bad water. Long exposure to wet and cold, as well as protracted fatigue and defective food, may threaten the lives of those who suffer from this disease. Soldiers and others are carried off by this terrible disease on their marches sometimes in great numbers. So many who are not exposed to the hardships which armies have to endure. Perhaps nothing can be mentioned which is of greater importance than the cure of this malady, and nothing is more simple than that which cures it, if taken in its early stages. It shows itself at first as a merely unusual flux from the bowels. At this stage it is as easy as possible to put all right in a few minutes.

A vast amount of suffering may be most easily averted in this way. The cold introduced internally by this means instantly braces the relaxed bowels, and by sympathy braces all the vessels concerned, and the patient feels just righted all over without any other treatment whatever. If there is reason to suspect that bad water or unwholesome food is at the root of the trouble, it is well, at least, to boil the water, and if possible, to correct the food supply. No doubt every possible effort should be made to remove the cause of the evil; but though this is ever so well done there will still remain the curing of the disease that has been actually induced.

So far, we have before us the first indications that the vessels have been relaxed, and require instant bracing. But even at the very early appearance of this relaxation, the physician may assume a very serious character, and those who are desirous to aid the sufferer may hesitate. Blood may appear almost at the very outset. If so, we would still resort to the same remedy. As yet, the only thing indicated is sudden relaxation of the bowels, and the thing wanted is bracing up by cold clean water. But the usual course will be the passing of mere relaxation in the tension of the vessels into more or less injury to the coats of these vessels, causing pain and great distress. Mere cold will not meet the case now. It may be necessary to use water a little above blood-heat, and as much vinegar as will be felt very slightly smarting when applied to a tender part of the skin—say, to the corner of the eye. What is wanted is just as much acid will act healingly on the injured vessels and no more. An enema of this water mixed with acid may be repeated so long as required with perfect safety and good effect every time. Even if the disease has made very serious progress, this will tell upon it powerfully. The patient should have these warm enemata very resolutely followed up as long as they give the least comfortable feeling.

We are thinking of him while as yet he may not have been laid down in bed, but is nevertheless very unwell, and passing, it may be, blood only, and with great distress upon him. The merely loose stage of his illness has passed, and one much more distressing and dangerous has come; still he keeps his feet, and the disease confines its chief symptoms to the bowels alone. He may be effectually and speedily cured by warm and acidulated enemata alone. No one who has not felt their magical effect can conceive how powerful and precious they are. We have seen a patient on the point of giving in, and lying down as a helpless invalid, made perfectly fit for work in less than an hour by this course of treatment. There are cases in which, if it is not in relaxation, the bowels very quickly; but when it is relaxation, and especially when it has gone on to actual dysentery, we should not like to be compelled to rely much on these. So far we do not deal with the worst cases of such illness. These come under notice when the malady has gone on unchecked for weeks, it may be, or has only been checked by remedies that secure its return in a worse form. The nervous vigour has become low, and body and mind are sinking. The enemata will not do alone then.

Probably your worst enemy now is *grip*, or some alcoholic mixture that has been in use, and has gone far to aggravate the whole mischief. This must be got rid of, or you can scarcely hope for success. But when all is plain sailing in the case, you must see how a great amount of fresh vital action is to be infused into the prostrate system. You can secure this by an effusional fomentation round the haunches and lower half of the body. You need a good soft blanket, it can be had, and that soaked, but not too wet, ready to wrap round the afflicted person as we have directed. This must not supersede the enemata, but it must supplement its action. Olive oil before and after this fomentation, must be used. For an hour or so the patient must be comforted in hot wrapping, and good will be done. Could David Livingstone have been treated thus when he was laid down in his hut, to die, we cannot imagine his falling to come to old Scotland, though by that time he had been ill so long. If the patient seems or feels too weak for wrapping round the body, he may be first wrapped round the legs, and by some vigour infused through them he may be strengthened so as to take the stronger enemata. But we have said about enough to indicate the course

to be pursued. Beyond the indiarubber syringe there is nothing wanted which even the poorest can have difficulty in possessing. And very little skill is needed in the application of the whole remedy called for even in bad cases.

As to food, boiled bread and milk will be just as good as can be desired, and no more given than is felt to be wanted by the sufferer. Those who care to be of use to their fellow-creatures might be of great use in such cases as frequently occur of this nature by merely keeping an instrument or two for lending to such as cannot possess them for themselves, and giving personal instructions as to their use. In our colonies and distant countries, where our friends who have suffered are far from medical aid, and must help each other in such distresses as this, the thoughtful and benevolent heart such things, and have trustworthy persons taught to use them. They nobly save many a life in this way, and prevent a vast amount of distress. The same thing is as much needed among ourselves at home. Words of good life, as it were, ready to every willing hand in this direction. And in no way can the minds of the most refractory be so well reached and changed as in this way. You do not need to say even one word, if your deeds in the trying hour indicate the spirit of Christ to those who have not known him. It is not needful that you should have much money. It is not that it is itself makes the best impression. It is a quiet, personal, good doing, and that in the quietest, kindest way, when it is wanted. Best of blessings will come to those who help in the hours of trouble.—Professor Kirk.

### To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG,  
No. 618, S.C.

AN EMERGENCY LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, THIS EVENING, the 3rd instant, at 8 to 8:30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren will be made cordially welcome.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [611]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY.

"JORGE JUAN,"  
Captain Thebaud, will be despatched for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 5th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1883. [617]

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.'s LINE.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,  
VIA FOOCHEW.

(Calling at Port DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, and BRISBANE, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA and Fiji).

THE Departure of the Steamship

"VENICE,"  
Captain Drake, as above, is POSTPONED until MONDAY, the 6th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1883. [605]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BONHAM STRAND.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, by Mr. J. M. GUEDES, on

THURSDAY,  
the 16th day of August, 1883, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,

By Order of the MORTGAGEES.  
Registered in the Land Office as Section A of Remaining Portion of MARINE LOT No. 83, measuring on the North and South 20 feet, on the East 48 feet, and on the West side 43 feet, and Portion No. 1 of Sub-section of Section E of Marine Lot 83, measuring North and South 20 feet, and East and West 52 feet. Held for 999 years from 18th November, 1854. Together with the well built and Substantial HOUSES known as Nos. 50 and 52, Bonham Strand West.

2nd Lot.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Section C of MARINE LOT No. 175, measuring on the North on Bonham Strand 144 feet, on the South 15 feet, on the East 114 feet, and on the West 1104 feet. Held for 999 years from 27th October, 1866.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON,  
Solicitors for the Mortgagees,  
or to  
J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1883. [615]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN VICTORIA.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON

FRIDAY,  
the 17th day of August, 1883, at THREE P.M., on the Premises,

By Order of the MORTGAGEE.  
THREE VALUABLE HOUSES Nos. 27, 29, and 31, Aberdeen Street, erected and being upon GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Section C of INLAND LOT No. 60, measuring on the North and South 40 feet East and West 45 feet and 40 feet, containing in the whole 1,605 square feet more or less. Yearly Crown Rent \$147.

And,  
SIXTEEN VALUABLE HOUSES Nos. 1 to 16, in Mee Lee Lane, Victoria, erected on GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Section A of Inland Lot No. 60, measuring on the North-East 24 feet and 52 feet, South-West 24 feet, South-East 130 feet and 1 inch, North-West 98 feet 3 inches, containing in the whole 6,065 square feet more or less. Yearly Crown Rent \$66.9. Held for 999 years from the 26th day of January, 1843.

The above Houses will be Sold in Lots to suit purchasers.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON,  
Solicitors for the Mortgagees,  
or to  
J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1883. [616]

### To be Let.

TO BE LET,  
(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

FIVE COMMODIOUS and well VENTILATED ROOMS suitable for OFFICES or a FAMILY DWELLING HOUSE at No. 24, Praya Central, corner of Pottinger Street. Apply on the Premises.

F. VINCENOT,  
24, Praya Central.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1883. [527]

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us, No. 11, Queen's Road Central.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.  
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [607]

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in the Hollywood Road, WITH or WITHOUT BOARD.

Private Family.  
For Particulars, apply to  
M. A.,  
Office of this paper.  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1883. [537]

TO LET.

N. O. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE,  
6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, 25th July, 1883. [7]

TO LET.

O. N. PEDDAR'S HILL,  
WITH IMMEDIATE ENTRY,  
TWO SPACIOUS APARTMENTS.  
COOL AND AIRY.

For Particulars, apply to  
X.  
Care of Hongkong Telegraph Office.  
Hongkong, 6th July, 1883. [533]

TO LET FURNISHED.

FOR THREE MONTHS.

N. O. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS.

For Particulars, Apply to  
Messrs. DANBY & LEIGH.  
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1883. [586]

### Intimations.

THE CANTON-HONGKONG WA HOP TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE CANTON-HONGKONG TELEGRAPH LINE having been finished as far as Kow-Wa village on the Mainland, the Company will be prepared to accept for transmission Telegrams from the Public on and after MONDAY, the 6th day of July. The tariff of rates will be 5 Cents per Word, to which, however, will have to be added an extra charge of one cent for transmission by steam-launch between Hongkong and the present terminus of the Line. This extra charge will be abolished as soon as the Company has received permission from the COLONIAL GOVERNMENT to connect the end of the land-line with Hongkong by cable.

All Telegrams for Canton to be handed in at the Company's Station, No. 89, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG, as no messages will be received at the temporary Station on the mainland. Messages from Canton to be handed in at the Company's Temporary Station at the EAST STREET SUN-TOW-LAN in the City of Canton.

For Messages beyond Hongkong the rates of the different other Telegraph Administrations will have to be added to the Company's rates. For acceptance and transmission of the Telegrams, counting of words, &c., the Company will be bound by the rules of the International Telegraph Convention as followed by the other Telegraph Administrations here. Chinese Messages will be translated and changed according to the code books and regulations of the Great Northern Telegraph Administration. These code books may be had on application at the Company's Offices; Price 30 Cents each.

Senders of Messages may open a deposit account with the Company, and pass-books may be had at the Company's Office on application. The times of departure of the steam-launch will be as follows:—

FROM HONGKONG..... 8 A.M.

" " " " 10 " "

" " " " 12 NOON.

" " " " 2 P.M.

" " " " 4 " "

" " " " 6 " "

FROM KOW-WA VILLAGE, 9 A.M.

" " " " 11 " "

" " " " 1 P.M.

" " " " 3 " "

" " " " 5 " "

" " " " 7 " "

HO KWAN SHAN,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 6th July, 1883. [536]

"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL,"  
BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN going to the home from the East. It is under the able Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE PRAGNELL who spare no pains in providing their visitors with every possible comfort. TERMS, MODERATE. [502]

ROYAL YORK HOTEL,  
OLD STEYNE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated, with Suitable Rooms and ample accommodation for travellers, especially those coming from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN will find every comfort they can wish for at the above establishment, at STRICTLY MODERATE CHARGES.

A. HOADLY,  
Proprietor.

MACAO.



## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,  
PERFUMERS,  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERSOF  
MANILA CIGARS,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
AND  
MANUFACTURERSOF  
AERATED WATERS.THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.BOTICA INGLESA,  
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1883.

The telegram which we received yesterday evening telling us in a few brief words that 5,000 people had perished at Cassamicola, will by this time have been discussed throughout the civilized world. Assuming that the number of victims is not beneath that which is stated in the telegram, this earthquake may be ranked amongst the most destructive disturbances of modern times. Although residents in Hongkong may be practically antipodal to those in Cassamicola, the appalling magnitude of this convulsion cannot fail to attract from the residents in Eastern Countries—considerable—attention. The survivors (if there be any) at Cassamicola have probably received a moral shock which in many cases may have given rise to madness, imbecility or death. Those who resided in the surrounding shaken districts have undoubtedly also suffered a moral consternation. Those beyond the limits of sensible earth movements have, after the perusal of the accounts of the disaster, experienced feelings of sympathy and pity, and it is not unlikely that we shall shortly hear of the organization of committees to collect funds for the relief of the sufferers. This earthquake-like all other seismic disturbances has undoubtedly been an element disturbing the moral equilibrium of nations. After great earthquakes religious processions have been formed, prayers have been offered, theatres have been closed for days, fasting and prayer have been ordered, taxes have been repealed, men, women and children clothed in sack-cloth have passed through the streets undergoing flagellation and bemoaning their wickedness, medals have been struck to commemorate the deliverance of survivors, and other acts have taken place, clearly indicating that the inhabitants have received a mental shock, which in many instances has amounted to a loss of reason. Even as late as 1807 when Vesuvius was in eruption and earthquakes were felt, religious processions were formed, altars were built before the mountain, the relics of St. Januarius were exposed and his aid invoked to cause a cessation in the threatening phenomenon. Strange to say the mountain ceased its bellowings, and if we remember rightly a medal was then struck to "St. Januarius the deliverer of the city."

The further we go back in time, the greater has been the influence which seismic and volcanic disturbances have exerted on the human race, and even now we can point out people who regard volcanoes as the mouths of hell and their bellowings the groans of its wretched prisoners. The moral effect of earthquakes is a subject about which we might with ease write chapters. Although the moral effects of the earthquake at Cassamicola, at and around the focus of this disturbance has been great, in Hongkong and the localities remote from Cassamicola this disaster has probably excited little more than a few expressions of sympathy for the misfortunes of the sufferers.

Let us, however, ask what may have been the physical effects of this disturbance. To commence with we may state that this earthquake is probably not of the ordinary type. Cassamicola is a town famous for its hot springs. These hot springs by a process of chemical distillation are perpetually undermining the town and carrying away its foundations. The evaporation continues until the superincumbent strata reaches a condition of unstable equilibrium. After this a small earthquake or earth tremor, an explosion of steam, a variation in the barometrical column, a

rise in the tide or some other slight cause acting like the last straw upon the camel's back, brings about the sudden crash we call an earthquake.

The earthquake which devastated Cassamicola some two years ago appears to have been of this order. It was an earthquake in no way connected with volcanic action. Whether investigations will prove that the present disaster has had a similar origin yet remains for investigators to decide. If the origin has been of this character then the shock of the disturbance may have been unnoticed at a distance of 15 or 20 miles, excepting with the aid of instrumental appliances.

If on the other hand it was an earthquake of the ordinary type, due to subterranean explosions of steam at volcanic foci, we may say that with proper instruments this disturbance may have been felt even at Hongkong. The earthquake of 1877 which devastated Iquique appears to have been noticed in the observatory of Pulkova (St. Petersburg). As an earthquake spreads, the back and forth movements of the soil become slower and slower. Slow earth pulsations are generated—so slow that without proper appliances they are passed by unnoticed.

If at the Observatory which is to be established at Hongkong, instruments be employed for the detection of these slow earth movements and we may add the quick but exceedingly small movements of the soil which are called earth tremors, it is not unlikely that records will be obtained which will be new to science, of practical and immediate benefit to observers in Hongkong itself, and of immense interest and value to observers of like phenomena in other countries.

As examples of these observations we may state that an ordinary but good level standing on the most solid foundation which can be constructed, will, independently of changes on temperature, shew daily and seasonal movements. With barometrical depressions and distant earthquakes it will pulsate. The records of such an instrument will be of value when properly interpreted, in connection with the astronomical work which is to be undertaken another instrument which may be employed is a Tromometer.

This is an ordinary pendulum, so suspended, that influences like changes in temperature currents of air, are without practical effect. The steel of this pendulum is observed with a microscope. The result of observations which have been made with instruments of this type in Italy, Japan and England shew that a pendulum is almost always in motion. It does not always hang over the same point. There is in fact a change in the vertical. At the time of a barometrical depression the motions are great. They are also great during winter months. Before an earthquake much vertical motion may be observed. These and other results have already been obtained, but they require confirmation in other parts of the world. As earthquakes are occasionally felt in Hongkong, and as Hongkong is situated on the borderland of several extremely active seismic areas, because the observations are new, because the instruments are matters of but little expense, it is sincerely hoped that as being supplementary to the observations already proposed, and as supplementary to observations made in adjoining countries, that some attention will be devoted to the movements of this apparently solid granitic island. The fact that these movements have an intimate relationship with variations in atmospheric pressure is alone sufficient to recommend them to the attention of residents in one of the principal typhoon regions of the world. Hitherto with our telescopes we have devoted attention to the phenomena of our heavens, with our tide gauges we have studied our oceans, with our thermometers and barometers we have examined our atmosphere. After this it surely becomes imperative to turn some attention to the movements of the soil on which we live. Levels, tromometers, seismographic and seismoscopic apparatus wherewith to make these observations are at our hand and we have only to employ them.

What will be the practical outcome of such observations it is difficult to say, but that much will be discovered of scientific importance there is little doubt. Possibly it will be found that news of distant earthquakes will be obtained independently of the telegraph. Hongkong will be found to be in a perpetual state of tremor. Sometimes we may find that the Peak is being tipped in one direction sometimes in another. The mountain tops will in reality nod their heads.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The steamer *Chinkiang* went over to the Cosmopolitan Dock this morning.

This suggestion that a pig would seem the best subject for medical students to experiment on, as he could be killed first and tured afterward, is worthy of the consideration of scientists.

An Emergency Lodge of St. John, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zeland Street, this evening, at 8 for 8.30 precisely.

We learn that the steamship *Camarla* left Batavia for this port on the 1st instant, and is expected to arrive here on the 13th.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that the proposed grey uniform for general service will shortly be issued to some of the infantry regiments at Aldershot for experimental purposes.

As will be seen from an advertisement in another place, the wreck of the steamer *Carlsbrooke*, now lying off the Cosmopolitan Dock, will be sold by public auction by Mr. J. M. Armstrong, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, on the 27th instant.

LORD GRANVILLE having decided to appoint a British Consul to reside at Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, Mr. Pickersgill has been selected to fill this post. He has an intimate acquaintance with the whole island, and is also familiar with the native language. It is considered not improbable that a Consul-General will be appointed to reside at Tamatave.

CAPTAIN LONSDALE, C.M.G., known in connection with "Lonsdale's Horse," and his Missions to "Coomassie," has been specially permitted by the Colonial Office to enter into an agreement for three years with the International Niger and Congo Exploration Society. Captain Lonsdale has already sailed with his staff for the Niger, and is to work his way up country until he meets Mr. Stanley at the Congo.

ADVISED from Tomsk are said by a home paper to confirm in horrible terms the truth of Prince Krapotkin's account of the Russian prisoners. In the gaol there, built for seven hundred prisoners, are crowded upwards of fourteen hundred. Typhus, dysentery, pyemia have broken out, and by this time the charge has been increased by a new delivery of seven hundred prisoners more. It is not to be wondered at if, for the safety of the imperial shooting party at Schlisselburg, "extensive precautions" have been taken.

AN Australian contemporary relates how an old shearer, about to star for the golden shore, found his way to a Mr. Ambidge's hospital. He had money, but no friends, and the cue of the hospital authorities was to "shepherd" him. He said when dying that he wished to leave his little hoard to some charity, but when asked to leave it to the hospital, he inquired whether that was really a charitable institution. Eventually, he made his will, benefiting the hospital to the extent of £200. Then he died. Next day his poor clay was shunted to the graveyard in the wood-cart.

ACCORDING to the *Temple*, the choleraic visitation at Damietta is a natural result of British greed and that indifference to everything but the interests of British trade which has won for us the name and fame of a nation of shopkeepers. It appears that cholera raged at Bombay, which is a British port; that the International Commission at Constantinople at once ordered all Bombay traders into quarantine at Abou Saad; that the Bombay traders, being Britons, declined to obey the order; and that the consequence has been the subjection of Egypt, not only to British rule, but to cholera as well. In fantasies of this sort does the spleen of our "sweet enemy France" find vent!

THE French iron-clad corvette *Triomphante* 17 guns, Captain Baux, arrived this forenoon from Tonquin. The *Triomphante* is a sister ship to the *Victorieuse* also in harbor, and was detached from her station in the Mediterranean at Corfu and has not been in France since last March. We visited the *Triomphante* this afternoon with a view to learning something as to the state of affairs at Tonquin, and we were very courteously received by Monsieur le Commandant and the officers of the vessel, who informed us that they could furnish us with no news as their stay at Tonquin was only of a few hours duration. The *Triomphante*, upon entering the harbor this morning, saluted Admiral Meyer's flag, the *Victor Emmanuel* and the shore battery, all of which promptly returned the salutes. The fleet now here are under the orders of Admiral Meyer and are on the *qui vive* regarding affairs in China.

THE generally accepted notion that the greatest editorial difficulty is to find something to fill up the paper with is based on, perhaps, the most delusive of popular delusions. The real editorial difficulty is, as a Sydney contemporary dealing with the question aptly puts it, when a prosaic barrister or a turgid member of the Legislative Council talks about three columns of rot, to get it boiled down into sufficiently narrow space. There is, in this respect, a great difference between journalism and law. If a journalist writes rubbish the discriminating editor carefully consigns it to the waste paper basket, and nobody either sees it or pays for it; but when a lawyer talks arant nonsense by the yard he is not only paid through the nose for his "tenpenny eloquence," but he is listened to under pain of contempt of Court by an audience constrainedly respectful and more or less limited; moreover, he is paid all the same by the unfortunate client, even though the latter go to gaol.

UPON the interesting subject of the competitions of British India with the United States in the wheat trade, some valuable facts and opinions are supplied in a report by United States Consul General Mattson of Calcutta. He states that the total area in India devoted to wheat each year is now a little over 20,000,000 acres, of which 7,000,000 acres are in the Province of Punjab, 6,000,000 in the Northwestern Provinces and Oudh, 3,000,000 in the Central, 1,500,000 in Bombay, 1,000,000 in Bengal, and the remainder divided among the Provinces of Berar, Sindh, Madras, Ajmere, Mysore and British Bunnah, in the relative order named. The best average yield is obtained in the Punjab, where it is estimated at 13 bushels per acre, and in the Northwestern Provinces at 18 bushels. The general average is about 12 bushels, though by high cultivation and use of manure and irrigation, instances are not uncommon of as great a yield as 25 or 30 bushels.

A SYDNEY under-aker is himself dead. And we always thought underakers were immortal! We have often wondered how the last man living, when the world comes to an end, will bury himself.

WITH reference to the question of fees for shipping foreign seamen, to which we have directed attention on several occasions recently, the Harbour Master says that it has been the practice in his office for thirty-one years to collect a fee of one dollar each for all seamen shipped on foreign vessels at the different consulates in the colony. We have not yet been informed how these fees have been appropriated for the past thirty-one years, and that is what we specially want to know. We are also anxious to learn whether the Harbour Master intends to collect the fee in future.

THOMAS WHITTEN, an unemployed toiler of the deep, and a constant rover in the fragrant district of Tai-ping-shan, was introduced to Capt. Thomsett this morning by Inspector Lindsay on a charge of being a rogue and vagabond, and having been under the influence of firewater. The Inspector stated that he saw Whitten chasing a lot of Chinese in a very disorderly manner. The unemployed one has been in the colony some time now and has no means of keeping his body and soul together. Whitten gracefully admitted the soft impeachment, and was provided with free board and lodging for a month at the "Retreat," with the usual exercise to keep his muscles from getting flabby.

FOR the unlawful possession of a feathered animal valued at 20 cents, Lau Ating was marched up to the magistracy this morning. Mitt Singh, P.C. 504, stated that he saw the wily one offering the fowl for sale from house to house. On being questioned as to how he came in possession of the "chookie" the defendant threw the fowl down and fled. He eventually arrested the man. Captain Thomsett, who heard the case, ordered the defendant to be kept under cover of the roof of the model establishment for one week, shot drill and rope-unwinding exercise being thrown in to keep him from wearying during the prevailing dull weather.

## SHE LIKED IT.

Susan adorned her well-turned limbs With delicate hose, but not for show, Yet everywhere that Susan went, The wind was sure to go.

It followed her to church one day, Playfully gambling round, Was mischievously naughty on the street, As Susan often found.

And when the sexton shut it out, It frisked and capered near, Roaming impatiently about, Till Susan should appear.

"What makes the wind playe Susan so?" Kind-hearted young men cried; "Cause Susan don't object, you know," An elderly maid replied.

WONG AKWAI, a ricepounder, faced Captain Thomsett this morning charged by Ip Ahung, a shop coolie, with stealing two tins of oil valued at about \$4, while depositing a number of boxes of the liquid into a godown at Yuen Fu Lane yesterday. The defendant, who was committed for trial at the Supreme Court for housebreaking in September 1881, pleaded that he was merely a passer-by when the boxes of oil were being put down in the street. He took one up to see what was in it, out of sheer curiosity, when the complainant called out "thief," so he dropped the box and made tracks as he was afraid the police might mistake his rightful intentions. Captain Thomsett very obligingly furnished the old bird with a month's sojourn at the "abode of bliss," with hard labor, where the easy minded Wong will have an ample opportunity to satisfy his curiosity on the mysteries of the "crank."

WE observe that Lord Abereare's Racecourses Licensing Bill, for putting the lower class of races under legal control, has been postponed by him in compliance with an urgent request for delay from the stewards and other members of the Jockey Club, the appeal being supported further by a considerable number of peers and others favourable to the Bill. The Turf authorities on their part have undertaken at once to enforce their utmost authority in order to secure as far as possible by their own action the objects aimed at by the Bill, with the distinct understanding, however, that should the measures at their disposal prove ineffectual, Lord Abereare would feel it his duty to introduce the Bill early next session. There is some reason for believing that, with a view of obtaining greater powers for the control or suppression of irregular and disorderly races, the Jockey Club are considering the expediency of applying a charter which would render illegal all public races except those authorized by them.

PEOPLE who have accustomed themselves to accept the dictum that woman is physiologically inferior to man, by reason of her smaller and lighter brain, should think over what the *World* writes of the Queen:—"She is a woman of vast experience and of commanding powers. With the exception of Mr. Gladstone, and in some points not even with the exception of Mr. Gladstone himself, the Queen combines with aptitude for a familiarity with an insight into affairs, that are absolutely unrivalled, and a every one knows that, if our present Sovereign had been born to an ordinary station in life, she would have made her mark. Upon a given question it is perfectly certain that the judiciously-weighted opinion of the Queen would be as valuable as that of any individual in the United Kingdom." Now, it is beyond belief that such a chance should have occurred that the woman born to the most distinguished position in her generation should have been the only able, or even the ablest woman of her day. It follows therefore that, unless the *World* talks the grossest flunkeyism, there must be hosts of women, who, were they trained to business, could equal or surpass the best business man of the day, just as the Queen equals or surpasses Mr. Gladstone.

A TAX of \$25 on every piano has been proposed by the American Chancellor of the Exchequer. If carried into effect this tax will prove ruinous to pianomakers in England and most vexatious to the thousands who possess or hire that familiar instrument.

A WELL-KNOWN clubbist came home late the other night, and his wife woke up and found him with a burning match tying to light the cold-water tap over the marble basin in his dressing-room. "James," she said, "that is not the gas-burner." "I know it now, my love," he replied, unsteadily; "fact is, I've been overworked, and that's the reason I made a mistake." "Yes, you look as if you'd been lifting a good deal," she quietly answered, as she returned to her pillow.

THE complaint of British shipowners that the Suez Canal is neither wide enough nor deep enough to meet the requirements of modern traffic has received a strong confirmation from an unexpected quarter. The French ironclad *Bayard*, on its way to Tonquin, as flagship of Admiral Courbet, though she shifted her guns shipped part of her ammunition into lighters, so as to reduce her draught of water, repeatedly scraped the bottom on her passage through the Canal, and damaged her screw, not so badly as to prevent her proceeding. The *Bayard* is by no means an ironclad of the largest size, her displacement being only 5,880 tons.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper shows the actual expenditure upon the Navy (excluding the conveyance of troops) for each year from 1860-61, to 1883-84. From this it would appear that the greatest expenditure in any one of these years was in 1877-78, when the total reached £12,346,348, the nearest to that being 1861-62, when £12,094,110 was spent; but in the last mentioned year £10,769,206 of the total was "effective expenditure," as against £10,435,442 in the first mentioned. The lowest expenditure in any one year was £9,374,328 in 1872-73, and the next to that £9,473,555 in 1869-70. The expenditure for 1882-83 was £10,709,201, and that for 1883-84 is estimated at £10,620,772.

A RETURN was lately published in London giving the loss of life in each of the 15 years, arising from casualties at sea to British ships in the home and foreign trade. The grand total is 39,414, of which 3,372 is the total for 1881-82, this being the largest in any single year; the nearest to it being 1874-75, with 2986. In the three years immediately preceding the numbers were much smaller—they having been 1967 in 1878-79, 1879 in 1879-80, and 2421 in 1880-81. Of the grand total, 2178 was the number of lives lost by collision, of which 519 were those of passengers; it is to be noted, however, that 273 of the latter number, or more than half the total for 15 years, were lost in the first six months of 1873, the running down of the *Northfield* by the *Murillo*, in the early days of that year off Dungeness accounting for this.

DR. J. H. COLE-REIL, the late Colonial Secretary of Macao, who leaves for London by the Ocean Co.'s steamer *Deucalion*, was waited on yesterday by a deputation of the foreign residents of Macao, and presented with a handsome silver card plate, and the following address:

Macao, 2nd July, 1883.  
SIR—We the undersigned, representing the Foreign Community of Macao, with sincere regret that this Colony is about to lose your valuable services, and before your departure to Europe we wish to express our admiration for the part you have played in your endeavours to revive the trade and prosperity of this ancient city.  
Not only have we to deplore the loss of an able and courteous official, but also of a kind friend, and in wishing you "God speed" and "adieu," we ask your acceptance of this small testimonial as a token of our sincere respect for you. We beg to subscribe ourselves,  
Your sincere friends and admirers,  
(Signed) ENRIQUE CASAR, BARNON DE CASAR, C. MACHADO, EDUARDO W. MITCHELL, MONTES GUEDES, MONTES SERRAVAL, J. P. HOWLAND, A. H. BERNING.

To Dr. J. A. Cole-Reil, Esq., &c., &c.

THE last American census shows how remarkably women have entered into the domains of labour, other than the domestic, which so many contend is the only sphere they are meant for. Nearly one-third of the professional artists in the United States are women, their precise number being 2061. Of 1100 authors, 330 are women. There are 75 female lawyers, and 165 women have climbed into the pulpit. Female physicians number 2433; barbers, 2903; and printers, &c., 3456. Of 30,000 professional musicians, 13,000 are women; there are 15,000 female tailors, against 81,000 males; and 154,375 female teachers, against 73,335 males. There are a few dentists, and a few commercial travellers of the female persuasion. Of 12,308 journalists, 288 are women; and as correspondents and reporters female scribes have advanced in certain lines to the front rank. And yet there are persons still alive who insist that woman is unsuited when she tries to do anything but bake deadly bread, stuff the baby with paregoric, or work wool slippers for the curate.

MR. BRIGHT'S appalling statements as to the number of families in Glasgow living in only one room apiece is capped by the statistics of over-crowding in French cities, given by Mr. Nadaud in support of his bill dealing with unhealthy tenements. According to Mr. Nadaud, there are 219,870 houses in France without any window whatever, and to which light and air are admitted, when admitted at all, only through the door or a hole in the door, which has to be stopped in wet or cold weather. Allowing five people to a family, more than 1,000,000 persons altogether must be housed in this execrable fashion in Paris. Although 60,000 tenements have been dealt with in the last thirty years under the Act of 1850, there are still between three and four thousand families living in single rooms without means of warming, and between two and three thousand in single rooms with no opening for light and air—cupboards, in fact, between twenty-five and thirty thousand, habitations consist of a single room only. This is the state of the social question, says the report from which these statistics are drawn, "has to be faced before all others." A conclusion, which is gradually forcing itself on the minds of men in other countries besides France.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA has dedicated his new book—"Living London"—to the Countess of Rosebery.

WE are informed by the Harbour Master that there will be a Marine Court of Inquiry, at 10 o'clock a.m. to-morrow, the 4th instant, into the loss of the steamer *Spark*.

IT is announced that 44,000 medals of honor have been issued from Woolwich to the participants in the Egyptian campaign. Such tokens are certainly easily earned in England's modern wars, and the climax of absurdity seems to be reached when we find medals given to the captains of all the merchant ships that were employed as transports.

ALTHOUGH Russia has vast beds of excellent coal, she imports nearly half of what she uses. This is an example of what it is for a country to be without a proper system of transportation. Russia possesses the cheapest labor in Europe and abundance of good coal mines, but for lack of railroads operated at living rates it is impossible to bring producer and consumer together.

## POKER.

"To draw, or not to draw, that is the question. Whether 'tis safer in the player to take. The awful risk of skinning for a straight. Or, standing pat to raise 'em all the limit. And thus, by bluffing, get it. To draw—no skin; No more; and by that skin to get a full. Or two pair, the fastest bouncin' kings. That luck is heir to—'tis a consummation. Devoutly to be wished. To draw—to skin! To skin! perchance to bust—aye, there's the rub. For in that draw of three what cards may come. When we have shuffled off the uncertain pack, Must give us pause. There's the respect Which makes calamity of a botched flush. For who would bear the overwhelming blind, The reckless straddle, the wait on the edge, The insolence of pat hands, and the lifts. That patient merit of the bluffer takes. When he himself might be much better off By simply passing? What would 'twere uphold, And go out on a small progressive game. But that the dread of something after all, The undiscovered ace fall, to whose strength Such hands must bow, puzzles the will. And makes us rather keep the chips we have. Than be curious about hands we know not of. Thus bluffing doth make cowards of us all. And thus the native hue or a four-heart flush Is sicklied with some dark and cussed club. And speculators in a jack-pot's wealth, With this regard, their interest turn awry, And lose the right to open."

—Boston Transcript.

THE Franco-Chinese complication, according to the *Overland Mail*, grows daily more involved. On the one side it is asserted that the Marquess Tsieng is of opinion that there will be no fighting, but that China will merely protest, and watch the course of events. On the other it is told how China is arming—and arming heavily—for the fray; how Krupp has made her hundreds of cannon; how in a few days she will have twenty armoured ships and torpedo boats afloat for service; how Li Hung Chang has declared that there is no way out of it but by fighting, and how, in a very little while, he could go out to battle at the head of half a million of men. What is certain is that everything now depends on the action of MM. Chalmel-Lacour and Jules Ferry. If they decide to go filibustering into Annam, then, and not till then, need we hang upon the lips of Tsieng. In the event of war, it appears, Japan—"the vessel Scot" of those latitudes—would elect to remain neutral until such time as it appeared to be to her advantage to interfere. Then she would sell herself to the higher bidder, and do her best for him. As she has nothing to gain from China and much to gain from France, one knows beforehand which of the contending parties would win her favours. This, at least, is the outline of what a Japanese privy councillor on his way home from Moscow and the coronation told the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*. If his word is good for anything at all, it is plain that Japan is bidding for alliance with France, and means to make as much out of the difficulty as circumstances will permit.

MR. LAYMON BISHOP writes a long letter in the *Times* in reply to Mr. Labouchere, and makes the following proposal:—"In the interest of science I have a proposal to make which I trust will remove all doubt of my sincerity both in the public mind and in that of Mr. Henry Labouchere. There are no doubt among the list of fifty submitted by Mr. Labouchere many gentlemen who, while they would not lend the sanction of their names to a 'wager,' would have no objection to assist in the elucidation of truth. I propose to write to each requesting him to conceal a bank-note the number of which he has committed to memory. I will call on each one in turn and endeavour to ascertain, by my process of 'thought-reading,' in the presence of responsible witnesses, the number of the bank-note which shall be known only to the subject of the experiment. I can only add that if after a proof of my sincerity the public will not believe 'there are more things in Heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy,' they will still follow the Scriptural adage and believe not though one should rise from the dead." Mr. Labouchere replies to Mr. Bishop, renewing his original offer, and adding:—"I perceive that, in his letter, to you he alludes to observations which I have written elsewhere respecting his performance, and hints at legal proceedings. My answer is that Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, of Ely Place, are prepared to accept service for me. I introduced several clauses myself in the Newspaper Libel Act last year, and I am now in a position to explain to him how to proceed. There is no question that my observations are libellous, and could only be justified by truth and by the public benefit. Let him first obtain the fact of the public prosecutor to enable him to prosecute me. If there is any difficulty in this, I shall be most happy to unite with him in requesting that the fact be stated. His next step must be to obtain a summons against me at a police-court, by a proviso of the Libel Act of last year, the writing must be made in the presence of a public prosecutor, without either side being put to the cost and worry of a criminal trial. The issue, therefore, would be raised at once, and decided at once in a simple and expeditious manner."



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 472.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

**LUMINOUS PAINT**  
FOR  
LIFE BUOYS.  
MOORING BUOYS.  
BEACONS.  
PIER HEADS.  
CLOCK DIALS.  
LANTERNS for Magazines,  
&c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., have been  
appointed Agents for the Sale of the  
"PATENT LUMINOUS PAINT" in Hong-  
kong, South China and Formosa.

They have now a large supply of the most  
requisite Colours, and have prepared a dark  
room, in which the illuminating power of this  
Paint is shown.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1883.

## Insurances.

### NOTICE.

**THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

**YANGTZE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.**

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 450,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 250,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 316,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st  
March, 1883.....Tls. 958,235.56

### DIRECTORS.

F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.

C. LUCAS, Esq. Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.

A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

### HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

### LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
Underwriting BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883.

**THE MANCHESTER UNDERWRITERS'  
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
AGENTS of the above Company are  
prepared to Grant Policies on MARINE RISKS  
to all parts of the World at CURRENT RATES,  
allowing an immediate cash discount of 25 per  
cent.

### HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1883.

**THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
of UNDERWRITERS.**

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

**RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.**

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

### GENERAL NOTICE.

**THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED).**

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$832,333.33.

RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LEE YAT LAU, Esq.

LO YOK MOON, Esq. CHU CHU NUNG, Esq.

### MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at  
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

### HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882.

### INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the  
CONSERVATORIO DE BERGAMO, and late  
of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, has  
the honor to inform the community that he has  
arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give  
lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano-forte.

### CHARGES—STRICTLY MODERATE.

Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,  
Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883.

## Amusements.

**THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.**

**MONDAY, the 6th August.**

FOR  
**ONE NIGHT ONLY.**

**THE CELEBRATED LOFTUS TROUPE**

now en route from Singapore in

S.S. "GLENOGLE" will perform

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S

famous comic opera.

**"PATIENCE."**

With a strong cast.

Further Particulars will be duly announced.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1883.

## Auctions.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
from Messrs. BUN HIN CHAN, to Sell by  
Public Auction, on

**MONDAY,**

the 27th August, 1883, at Noon, at his Sales  
Rooms, Queen's Road.

THE WRECK OF THE LATE

STEAMSHIP "CARISBROOKE"

as she now lies off the Cosmopolitan Dock.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the fall of the  
hammer and the Vessel to be at the Purchasers'  
risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1883.

## Notices of Firms.

**NOTICE.**

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.  
will conduct our Business at Port and  
all Communications should be addressed to them.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents  
at this Port for our line of Steamers.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883.

**NOTICE.**

THE Undersigned, have this day taken  
Mr. RAPHAEL AARON GUBBAY into  
CO-PARTNERSHIP with me in my Business. The  
Business will henceforth be carried on under the  
style or Firm of "COHEN & GUBBAY."

A. S. COHEN.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883.

**NOTICE.**

I HAVE this day started as a SHARE and  
GENERAL BROKER.

FRED. ESSEX.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883.

**GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH  
COMPANY.**

ON and after 1st August, 1883, Mr. V. V. H.  
HANSEN will take charge of this Com-  
pany's Station.

C. A. SCHULTZ.

Hongkong 31st July 1883.

**NOTICE.**

WE have CLOSED Our Formosa Branch  
and the Business in Swatow will be  
carried on under the style of SCHAAER & Co.,  
which Firm Mr. CHARLES LANGE DE LA  
CAMP has been Authorized to Sign per Pro-  
curation.

DIRCKS & Co.,  
In Liquidation.

Swatow, 1st July, 1883.

**TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF  
THE WRECK OF THE  
U.S.S. "ASHUELOT."**

TENDERS will be received for the Purchase  
of the wreck of the  
U.S.S. "ASHUELOT"

as she now lies, together with all her armament,  
tackling, and equipment—

4 VIII in. M.L.S.B. GUNS.

3 VII in. M.L.R.

6 BRONZE HOWITZERS.

And about 100 stands of Small Arms, Rifles,  
Breechloading of the latest style, with a  
number of Pistols and Revolvers; also about  
eighty Hermetically Sealed Tanks of Powder  
containing about 150 lbs. each; about \$4,000  
worth of new composite Boiler Tubes; and  
all the other appliances connected with the  
Armament of a War Vessel. Her equipment  
consists in part of a Bower Anchors and 200  
fathoms of heavy Chain; 2 Stream Anchors  
and Chains; and several Kegs; new Patent  
Capstan; Copper Pilot House (over one ton  
weight); Engines and Boilers and a large  
supply of Engineers' Tools, all of the best  
description; Two Iron Chests containing  
about \$5,000.00 in Clean Mexican.

The "ASHUELOT" is lying about three  
quarters of a mile to the N.E. of the Lamoccos  
Light House in about fourteen fathoms of water.  
The Vessel is in an upright position; sheltered  
from the S.W. monsoon, and with proper ap-  
pliances could be easily raised, and would make  
a handsome return to those who are in a po-  
sition to undertake the raising of her.

Further Particulars can be obtained at the  
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 14, Beaconsfield  
Arcade, and Tenders will be received up to and  
including the 14th day of August.

E. N. WHITEHOUSE,  
Paymaster, U.S. Navy,  
No. 14, Beaconsfield Arcade,  
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1883.

## Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

**SAYLE & CO.**

WE ARE SHOWING EX "GLENARN."

VERY FINE INDIA LONG CLOTHS.  
NORMAN STRIPE DRESS MATERIALS.  
White ALL OVER TUCKINGS—a New White Dress Material.  
COLOURED CHECKED ZEPHYRS for washing dresses.  
POMPADOUR SILKS, cashmeres and delaines for summer dressing gowns.  
A Fresh Assortment of Best Silk and Wool FLANNELS.  
French Embroidered Pongee Silk TRIMMINGS.  
Ladies' Plain and Fancy COLLARS.  
Children's White Silk and Spun Silk SOCKS in all sizes.  
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES in all the latest styles.  
A Fresh Delivery of Atkinson's SCENT. A few Specialties in BOOKS.  
SEWING MACHINES in all the Leading makes, &c., &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1883.

**KELLY & WALSH'S**

LIST OF CHEAP, PRACTICAL, USEFUL AND STANDARD BOOKS.

**FORTY CENTS EACH.**

Michod's Guide to Athletic Training.

Baths and Bathing.

The Heart and its Functions.

Health in Schools.

Exercise and Training.

The House and its Surroundings.

Personal Appearance in Health and Disease.

The Skin and its Troubles.

Alcohol, its use and abuse.

Premature Death, its promotion and prevention.

Dictionary of Daily Blunders.

Dictionary of Mythology.

Rejected Addresses by Horace and James  
Smith.

Dictionary of English Proverbs.

Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.

Poker, How to Play it, by one of its Victims.

The Secret of a Clear Head.

Enquire Within—upon Everything—New Edition

Every Man his own Lawyer completely revised.

Live and Learn, a Guide to Correct Writing and Speaking

A New Dictionary of Quotations from Greek, Latin and Modern Languages with

Index to more than 15,000 words.

The Newspaper and General Reader's Companion

The Sight and how to preserve it; by Angel

Etiquette of Good Society

Plutarch's Lives for every day Readers.

De Quincey's Confessions of an English Opium  
Eater.

Reasons why we believe the Bible.

Handy Classical Dictionary.

Familiar English Quotations.

Familiar Latin Quotations.

Familiar French Quotations.

The Secretary's Assistant and Correspondent's  
Guide.

Moore's Lalla Rookh.

Handy Book of Synonyms.

Tourists' French Pronouncing Hand Book.

The New Testament and the Revised Version.

Elizabeth; or the Exiles of Siberia.

Bible Truths with Shakespearean Parallels.

Common Mind Troubles.

The Habitation in Relation to Health.

Enquire Within—upon Everything—New Edition

Every Man his own Lawyer completely revised.

Live and Learn, a Guide to Correct Writing and Speaking

A New Dictionary of Quotations from Greek, Latin and Modern Languages with

Index to more than 15,000 words.

The Newspaper and General Reader's Companion

The Sight and how to preserve it; by Angel

Etiquette of Good Society

FRANCE, CHINA AND TONQUIN.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS HAVE A SPECIAL BEARING ON THIS SUBJECT.

Across Chrysé, being the Narrative of a Journey of Exploration through the South  
China Border Lands from Canton to Mandalay by Archibald R. Colquhoun,  
with 3 specially prepared Maps, 50 facsimiles of native drawings and 300  
illustrations, 2 vols.

Histoire des Relations de la Chine avec l'Annam-Vietnam du XVIIe au XIXe  
Siècle, d'après des documents Chinois par G. Devès. Ouvrage accom-  
pagné d'une Carte.

La Conquête du Ton-Kin par Wing-tsept François Sous le Commandement de  
Jean Dupuis.

La Province Chinoise du Yun-Nan par Emile Rociet, 2 vols.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1883.

**W. B. BREWER.**

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

VERY ELEGANT PLUSH PHOTOGRAPH SCREENS TO HOLD 4, 8, AND 12  
CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS.

PHOTO ALBUMS in Great Variety.

CARD CASES, PURSES, LETTER CASES.

POCKET-BOOKS in Russia and other Leathers.

POCKET-AND SPORTSMAN'S KNIVES.

**BEATTY'S BEETHOVEN ORGANS,**

20 TONES, VERY EFFECTIVE VARIETY AND VERY CHEAP.

A very fine collection of PHOTOGRAPHS OF FASHIONABLE BEAUTIES from the very large  
Boudoir Size to the Ordinary Cabinet Size.

ALSO,  
LARGE PLUSH PHOTO FRAMES TO SUIT.  
DITSON'S MUSIC BOOKS.

GEMS OF DANCE. GEMS OF STRAUSS.  
"WALDTEUFEL" "ENGLISH SONG."  
AND ALL OTHERS IN THE SERIES.

NEW FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY. NEW SEASIDE LIBRARY.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

W. BREWER,  
QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1883.

**"NOVELTY STORE,"**

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

**JUST RECEIVED.**

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF MALTESE LACE AND SILVER FILIGREE WORK,  
COMPRISING—

White and Black Silk Trimming Lace.

Cotton Trimming Lace.

Silk Handkerchief Border.

Silk Circular and Square Doyleys.

Black and Black Silk Fichu.

Silk Parasol Cover.

Cotton Parasol Cover.

Silk Veil and Scarf.

Silk Collar and Cuffs.

Silk Collar Breast Pendant.

Silk Collar Breast Pointed.

Cotton Collar Breast Pointed.

Black and Black Silk Necktie.

Silk Mittens.

Silver Filigree Pendant, St. John's Cross & Crown.

Earrings to match the above.

Fancy Pendant.

Platin Chain Necklet.

Fancy Locket.

Fancy Bracelet.

Brooch (Love Knot).

(Marguerite).

(Slipper).

(Shell).

(Circular).

(Fan).

(Lily).

Earrings to match the above.

AN INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

ANY OF THE ABOVE ORDERED THROUGH THIS "STORE" WILL BE  
CHARGED FOR AT COST PRICE.

FRESH MALTESE CIGARETTES from \$0.70 to \$2.50 per 100.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1883.

**THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.**

HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros,  
Vagabond, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Ha-  
banos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCO  
of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS  
from the Parisian markets; Meerschaum Pipes,  
Jewellery of Choice Designs: Sun Hats, &c., &c.,  
Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA.

No. 51, B. QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882.

FOR SALE.

WOODBERRY COTTON CANVAS.

No. 1 to 10.

WOODBERRY RAVENS DUCK, 6, 10, 12 oz.

U.S. HAMMOCK DUCK, 42 inches wide.